

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. II, No. 29

JULY 17, 1953

Sixpence

JERUSALEM: BRITAIN AND U.S.
PROTEST AGAINST ISRAEL MOVE

JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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Salisbury Square, E.C.4
CENTRAL 3879

- Cover Picture: 9th of Ab—
2539 years after the destruc-
tion of the Temple one
solitary wall remains.

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THE WEEK

WASHINGTON SILENCE —AND JERUSALEM

The week, marked by a minor furore over the Israel Foreign Ministry's move to Jerusalem, ended with a meaningful silence in the final Washington Communiqué of the conference of British, French and U.S. Foreign Ministers: the Middle East which had been discussed in three lengthy Anglo-American meetings was pointedly unmentioned. For the rest

- ¶ the Israel Foreign Ministry completed its transfer to Jerusalem on Sunday;
- ¶ the British and U.S. Governments expressed their disapproval of this step in separate representations made to the Israel Government;
- ¶ the British show-down in the Canal Zone over the missing airman ended in one of those half-hearted operations of humiliating the local population so familiar from the last days of the Mandatory in Palestine;
- ¶ Dr. Nahum Goldmann, before leaving Jerusalem, warned Israelis of the danger of "Israeli isolationism";
- ¶ Shishkly was elected Syrian President in a one-man election; Syrians also approved the new Constitution which effectively legalises Shishkly's dictatorial powers;
- ¶ in the one-time British military camp of Sarafand the trial opened of fifteen youthful alleged Israeli terrorists before an Israel Military Court;
- ¶ the Knesset again discussed the propriety of pig breeding; also the implications of the discovery of the terrorist group;
- ¶ the final preparations for the World Jewish Congress Assembly, which opens in Geneva on August 4, were being completed;
- ¶ the Mayor of Hampstead, Councillor E. Snowman, was inducted at a colourful ceremony at the Hampstead Synagogue.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MOVES

As the Jews of Jerusalem — and throughout the world — were preparing to mourn for the 2,540th time the destruction of the first Temple, but unable to make, on Tuesday next, the customary "ninth of Ab" pilgrimage to the solitary



Jerusalem Flashback—Israeli machine-gun unit covers the road.

remaining wall of the Temple in the Old City, the Israel Foreign Ministry completed its transfer to the new Government quarter in Jerusalem.

The foreign missions in Tel Aviv were informed last Friday that the move would be completed on Sunday. On Saturday the State Department issued a statement saying that it had objected to the Israeli Government about the transfer of the Foreign Ministry from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

U.S., U.K., "no move": The United States does not plan to transfer its Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, the statement said. It felt that this would be inconsistent with the United Nations resolution dealing with the international nature of Jerusalem and that it would not observe the solution regarding Jerusalem which was set forth in the Secretary of State's, Mr. John Foster Dulles, address of June 1, 1953.

Mr. Dulles said in his report on the recent tour he made of the Middle East, that "the world religious community had claims in Jerusalem which take precedence over the political claims of any particular nation. These views had earlier been explained by Dulles when he

met Sharett in Washington on May 13.

British objections: In London the Foreign Office also indicated that British representations were being made to the Israel Government. It was pointed out that in July last year, and again in March this year, the British Government had expressed the hope to the Israel Government that it would reconsider this proposed transfer of the Foreign Ministry.

Commenting on the Israel announcement to proceed with the move, the British Government stated that:

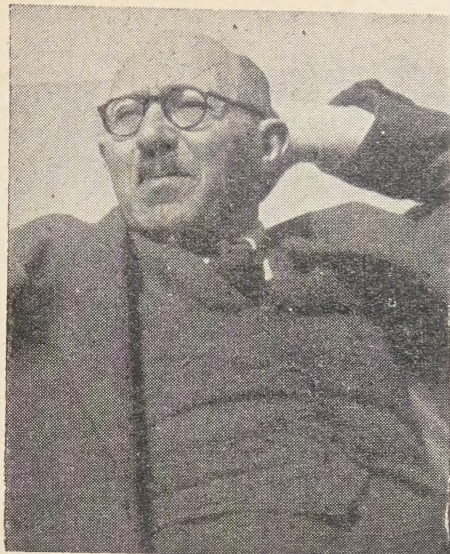
- ¶ it would not move the British Embassy to Jerusalem;
- ¶ it considered the action by Israel as not calculated to ease the tension;
- ¶ it prejudices the future consideration of the status of Jerusalem;
- ¶ the British Government has not yet given *de jure* recognition to Israel's occupation of Jerusalem.

Diplomats "stirred": From Jerusalem it was reported that the stir caused by the Foreign Ministry's move is really a stir, so far as the foreign diplomats are concerned, over the Holy Places of Jerusalem. For the move dots the "i's" and crosses the "t's" of the establishment of Israel's capital in Jerusalem and confronts foreign powers with the necessity of deciding whether to recognise the city as Israel's capital.

Sharett explains: But the Israel Foreign Minister has quite a different point of view. On Sunday, while he was inspecting the one- and two-storey concrete houses at the western edge of Jerusalem that his ministry will occupy until permanent buildings are completed, he told a questioner that he considered the Foreign Ministry's moving and the problem of the Holy Places was wholly unconnected.

"The move to Jerusalem is a practical necessity that has been getting more and more pressing as time went on," Mr. Sharett said. "From time to time we put off the day, resigning ourselves to the practical difficulties we were meeting and which no other government in the world has had to experience, in the hope that perhaps some initiative might be taken to satisfy the international interest in the Holy Places of Jerusalem."

The "misery" of travel: Since the United Nations did not regularise the status of the Holy Places even after Israel had fourteen months ago published her intention to move the Ministry, Mr. Sharett continued, "it became clear that no useful purpose would be served by further delay, while our lives became a misery through constant travel to and



David Hacohen—Israel's first representative to Burma with the rank of Minister.

from Jerusalem and being torn in two."

He added that there had been no complaints about Israel's care of the Holy Places or arrangements for access to them. "But if there is anything we might do by way of improving arrangements," he remarked, "we are always ready to entertain any suggestions." Israel is willing to put all the major Holy Places under an international authority. That would be "functional internationalisation."

Incident closed: After everybody has had their say, Whitehall thought that the incident was now closed—until someone re-opened it again.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Lord Salisbury, the British Acting Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Foster Dulles met in private last Saturday to exchange views on the Suez Canal problem. General Robertson, Britain's top military Middle East expert, was also at the meeting which was held in Mr. Dulles's office at the State Department. Also in the British party was Mr. Harold Beeley, who was for many years in charge of Palestine Affairs at the Foreign Office.

The meeting lasted for an hour and three-quarters. Mr. Dulles was accompanied by General Bedell Smith, the Under-Secretary of State and General John E. Hull, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Army, specially concerned with the Middle East. Mr. Dulles related some of his findings on his recent tour of the Middle East, it was stated. The talks were resumed on Tuesday morning.

British stand pat: During the talks

Britain has restated her case that if British troops are withdrawn from Egypt there ought to be assurance that the valuable Suez Base will be available in time of war and that, in the meantime, the installations in the base will not be allowed to deteriorate.

A third private meeting on the Middle East took place on Tuesday afternoon. It was then clear that Lord Salisbury and General Robertson were not authorised to depart from British policy as stated by the Prime Minister on May 11 after the breakdown of the Suez talks.

This policy Mr. Dulles was not prepared formally to underwrite, although he expressed substantial agreement. Hence there was no mention of the Middle East in the Communiqué.

EGYPTIAN SHOW-DOWN

For some time the stage seemed ready for a show-down in the Canal Zone. Over the weekend it seemed that the hour had struck. The British authorities charged that a British aircraftman had been abducted from a hotel in Ismailia.

Meanwhile General Festing demanded from the Egyptian authorities that the airman be freed without delay. He set a time limit for Monday, July 13, at 9 a.m. The General had warned that the British authorities "took an extremely serious view" of the occurrence. Furthermore, the General said in familiar phraseology that he reserved "the right to take such action as he considers necessary."

Palestine pattern: The Egyptians demurred. The British acted: roadblocks were established to check traffic in and out of Ismailia. The pattern was familiar.

From early dawn on Tuesday long lines of buses, private cars, donkey-carts and camel caravans have been drawn up at the roadside beside British checkpoints where paratroopers search drivers and passengers standing in the sun.

Vehicles and baggage are being thoroughly inspected. It took one motor column more than two hours to worm its way through the last mile out of Ismailia. Passengers had to produce their passports or other identity papers more than six times between British and Egyptian checkpoints within the town perimeter.

Only an anti-climax: Egyptian officials expressed the fear that continued rigorous searching contained an explosive element. But British military and diplomatic sources reported "everything quiet."

JEWISH AGENCY

DEBATE CONTINUES

GOLDMANN WARNS ISRAELIS

The "Great Debate" which began last week at the plenary meeting of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem about the future of the Zionist Movement was continued in public by Dr. Nahum Goldmann and by the *Jerusalem Post* as the spokesman of the dominant Israeli view.

Dr. Goldmann addressed himself with great frankness to the Israeli leaders and public. He attacked "Israel isolationism" at a reception given in his honour by the Progressive Party in Jerusalem.

"No Cabinet Minister or Ambassador can do more than his constituents desire, and without the backing of public opinion they cannot achieve peace in the Middle East," he said.

"The problem is not the danger of a second round (which he did not believe to be imminent) but the fact was that Israel could not remain an island in a sea of enemies. The Jews are returning to the place of their birth—the Middle East. That is the Zionist view. Israel must be integrated into the area which is of supreme geopolitical importance.

"The Arabs are more to blame for the existing hostility than Israel, but they are a static factor, while we are the dynamic force and therefore must take the initiative. We must create public opinion for peace."

Need for Education: "The people must be educated," he continued, "to combat the isolationism and egocentricity which exist especially among the young generation, which takes for granted the support of the Jewish people for Israel and the friendship and sympathy of the non-Jewish world." Neither of these are "in our pocket," he stressed.

Dr. Goldmann warned Israelis against thinking that Jewish support for the State would continue eternally—this support had to be won anew each day and, if the solidarity of American Jews compelled them to contribute 70 million dollars annually, in addition to the hundreds of millions of dollars they collected for their home needs, then there had to be an expression of that same solidarity in Israel's attitude to world Jewry.

Israel, more than any other country in the world, needed the sympathy of the nations, he continued. There was a danger that the United States' traditional pro-Zionist attitude would be ex-



Dr. and Mrs. Nahum Goldmann arriving at Lydda.

amined in the light of internal and external considerations, therefore Israel had to do everything to win and hold the world's sympathy, Dr. Goldmann concluded.

"Facts taking control": The *Jerusalem Post* had on the day before Goldmann spoke outlined the position taken by the dominant Israeli viewpoint.

For the last five years, since the proclamation of the State, it wrote in an editorial, the Zionist Movement has been searching for fresh content and new forms. The 23rd Congress two years ago broke up with this problem undefined and unresolved, while subsequent meetings of the General Zionist Council have added little towards anything like a solution. In the interim, facts have been steadily taking control of the situation. Shortly after the State was founded a rough division of functions was placed before the Jewish Agency and the State of Israel. The Government of Israel would be responsible for all the normal functions of a State except for new immigration and its absorption, which would be the role of the Jewish Agency.

Non-Zionists not remiss: As it turned out its task proved beyond the physical and financial capacity of the Jewish Agency, the *Post* continues, so that a great part of the burden of absorbing the mass immigration fell upon Israel and is being financed by the State.

At the same time, the interest taken by non-Zionist bodies was correspondingly stepped up, both in the political and financial spheres. The leadership of the United Jewish Appeal has come from non-Zionist quarters, who have not been remiss when called upon, or when they so felt themselves to be, in using their political influence in the interest of Israel.

A mass-movement needed: At the current meeting of the plenary of the Jewish Agency Executive in Jerusalem attempts have been made to define the role of Zionism and the structure of the movement. The Jewish Agency Executive in general seems to be agreed that Zionism must become a mass movement in the Diaspora, and that the movement needs to be newly galvanised. In that case a clear, decisive approach seems to be essential.

This lesson must be brought home, not out of panic or fear for the future for this or that Jewish community—and the happier, safer and more stable and more prosperous they are the better for Israel—but because the rebirth of Israel marks, or should mark, the rebirth of Jewish consciousness, as distinct from self-consciousness.

Equal Claim: And this means the re-education of the Jewish people everywhere, which without a return to the Hebraic heritage and Hebrew language is simply not possible. To this Dr. Goldmann's non-Zionists have a claim equal to dues-paying organised Zionists, the *Jerusalem Post* says.

WOMEN DEMONSTRATE

A proposed amendment to the Israel National Service Law requiring women who have been exempted from military service on religious grounds to be conscripted for social service, has re-awakened stormy Orthodox objections.

The Rabbinate and Religious Council have opened a campaign to dissuade the Cabinet from tabling the amendment and large numbers of women on Tuesday night demonstrated in front of the Knesset and broke through a police-cordon thrown across the entrance of the building.

Reuter reports from Jerusalem that 1,500 women demonstrators were hosed by two fire-engines. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency estimated the number of demonstrators at 500-600.

ISRAEL

JUSTICE

TERRORIST UNIT BROUGHT TO TRIAL

The trial of fifteen suspects accused of being members of an underground organisation opened in a heavily-guarded Army camp in Israel last Thursday week, writes David Kimche, our Jerusalem correspondent.

The 15 accused are: Yaacov Heruti, 28, Yaffa Dromi, Zeev Badian, 29, Haim Riklin, 21, Yehezkel Mizrahi, 25, Shimon Behar, 29, Yaacov Blumenthal, 27—all former active members of the Stern Group; Tzila Miguri-Cohen, 18, sister of a former Herut Member of Knesset; Malka Paposhado, 17, secretary at Herut party headquarters; Avraham Mendel, 21, Yeshiva student; Yefet Taizi, 17; Yehoshofat Givon, 17; Avraham Taizi, 19; Eliahu Malayov, 16; Yeshayahu Sharabi, 16.

In an atmosphere recalling the notorious military trials of terrorists in the days of the Mandate, ten of the fifteen suspects refused to recognise the validity of the special military court, demanding the right to be tried by a Civil Court.

"This Circus" Jeer: "As a citizen of the State I have the right to be tried by a Civil Court, and not by this circus," declared Yaacov Heruti.

Other suspects denounced the Prevention of Terrorism Law under which they were being tried in the Military Court, and accused the authorities of extorting confessions from them in day-long interrogations.

When the President of the Court, Lt.-Col. Benjamin Halevi, normally President of the Jerusalem District Court, who had been called up to the Reserves especially for the trial, refused to consider their plea to be tried by a civil court, the defending lawyers, most of whom had also been active members of the Stern Group or the Irgun, left the hall.

Wave of Terrorism: The series of events that led the Government to open the trial include a plot to bomb the Knesset by religious extremists in May, 1951; stoning of the Knesset building by opponents of reparations from Germany on January 7, 1952; an attempt to bomb the Foreign Ministry on October 10, 1952; the bombing of the Czechoslovak Legation on December 4, 1952; the bombing of the Soviet Legation on February 9, 1953; and the attempt to bomb the Ministry of Education in Jerusalem on May 27, 1953.

In addition, there were the attack on



Benjamin Halevi—Judge of the Military Court.

Jascha Heifetz, the burning of Soviet bookshops, attacks on Communist clubs, breaking the windows of a Christian mission bookshop in Jerusalem and attacks upon shops selling pork.

As the trial commenced, the accused burst into loud song to the accompaniment of stamping of feet and hand-clapping, which effectively prevented the proceedings from continuing.

At mid-day, the judge announced that he had appointed the Chief Army Defence Counsel to defend the accused, and adjourned the court.

Army Defence Refused: When the court resumed on Friday it was ruled that seven of the accused who refused to behave themselves in court or recognise the authority of the tribunal should be tried in absentia. These seven are considered as the ring-leaders, the rest being only youngsters.

The Army Counsel appointed by the court to defend the accused, after their own attorneys had withdrawn from the case, asked to be relieved of his brief as the defendants refused to co-operate with him in preparing their defence.

Three of the youngsters accused were released on bail until judgement after they had pleaded guilty to being members of an underground organisation.

The Indictment: The Attorney General, Mr. Chaim Cohen, opened the prosecution for the State by reading the charges. Heruti, Behar, Dromi, Badian and Blumenthal are accused of being members of a terrorist organisation, of being instructors in that organisation and of participating in meetings of a terrorist organisation. The fifteen on trial are

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accused as a group of being members of a terrorist organisation in contravention of the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 1948.

After reading out the charges, Mr. Cohen declared that he had reason to believe that Heruti tried to persuade Yehoshafat Givon (one of the younger prisoners who was released on bail) to place explosives in the building of the Russian Legation in Tel Aviv and that after Givon had refused Heruti himself placed the explosives there. This act led to the rupture of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.

Cells of "Specialists": The underground organisation, the Attorney General alleged, was divided up into cells of two or three persons, each cell having its own special tasks to perform—such as anti-Communist activities, religious activities, and acts against the security of the State.

Badian, said Mr. Cohen, was responsible for the swearing-in of new members. This was done upon a pistol and a book.

The throwing of a hand grenade into the Czech Legation, an attempt to burn the Soviet Minister's car and the explosion in the Russian Legation—all these acts, declared the Attorney General, were the work of this underground organisation.

Heruti had also stolen secret documents the contents of which, if revealed, would endanger the State's security, the Attorney General charged.

The court agreed to adjourn for one week to enable the accused to prepare their defence in co-operation with counsel.

KNESSET

SECURITY AND PIG-BREEDING

Administrative action against suspected terrorists was described as a "life-saving action" by Premier Ben-Gurion in the Knesset last week. He was answering a motion for the agenda by Dr. Yohanan Bader (*Herut*) who said that the use by the Government of Paragraph III of the Mandatory Emergency Regulations was "objectionable."

The Premier said that he would submit to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee full evidence to support his assertion, but he objected to holding an open debate on the issue. The House upheld him by 35 votes to 17.

Not in opposition to People's Will: When Jewish Palestine had objected to the use of Paragraph III by the British, it was because a foreign authority was implementing it in opposition to the will of the people, Mr. Ben-Gurion said. There could be no objection to the use



★
Mr. Shlomo
Lorenz—
calls for
debate on
pig-breeding.
★

of the law by an elected, representative Government in Israel.

The pig breeding issue created a slight upheaval in the coalition when Mr. Benjamin Mintz (*Poale Agudat Israel*) and Mr. Shlomo Lorenz (*Agudat Israel*) moved for a debate on the matter.

"Bland" Mr. Bernstein: The motion was defeated by 22 votes to 18 after the Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr. Peretz Bernstein announced the Cabinet decision to restrict pig breeding to "certain areas."

Not content with this reply, Mr. Mintz and Mr. Lorenz moved to refer the issue to the Interior Affairs Committee. This was seconded by Mr. Zerach Warhaftig, Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, and approved by 25 votes to 18.

Most Hapoel Hamizrachi and Mizrachi members supported the motion although, as Mr. Bernstein explained,



Dr. Yohanan Bader—"an objectionable paragraph".

the Cabinet decision to restrict pig breeding had been accepted by the Orthodox members of the Coalition. Dr. Yosef Burg, Minister of Posts, was prominent among the Hapoel Hamizrachi in abstaining.

Mr. Bernstein then blandly rose again to say that, in his opinion, by referring the issue to Committee, the House had instructed the Government to withhold action on its former decision. There was general commotion. Dr. Burg went to the rostrum to say that his colleague's announcement was merely a personal interpretation—the House had not been required to sanction the Government's decision in the first place.

Collective Responsibility: Mr. Eliezer Livneh (*Mapai*) exclaimed: "What about the collective responsibility of the Government?" Members quietened down only after the Deputy-Speaker, Mr. Yaacov Klebanoff gave the floor to Mr. Moshe Erem (*Mapam*) to speak on a different issue.

RESTITUTION BITTERNESS OF FORMER AUSTRIANS

Former leaders of Jewish communities in Austria, now resident in Israel, were not unduly surprised to hear of the difficulties which the Jewish claims representatives are at present undergoing in Vienna, writes our Jerusalem correspondent.

Particularly bitter about the Austrian authorities is Dr. V. Gelber, who, in the years after the war, had been appointed to the post of Administrator of Jewish Property by the American Occupation forces.

Obstacles by Nazis: Dr. Gelber, one-time chairman of the Jewish community of Salzburg, and leading Jewish lawyer in Austria, told me of the obstacles put in the way by former Nazis and prominent members of the Austrian Civil Service.

Matters reached a head in 1946 after he had made an inventory of Jewish property and houses in the Salzburg district, when he was arrested and brought for trial on the basis of 20 complaints filed against him for fraud, deception, etc.

Not a single complainant appeared at the 'trial,' because, he was told, they were afraid harm would come to them if they appeared. But although the Americans intervened to prevent him being sent to jail, he was ordered to cease conducting the inventory of Jewish property.

Linz Synagogues: Even Synagogues

were virtually impossible to get back at that time. The case of the old Synagogue of Linz, in North Austria, was typical. Pleas were directed to the Austrians, 'the American authorities and, finally, in desperation, to the chief Christian chaplains of the Occupation Army—but to no avail.

Finally, a junior Jewish chaplain put in a request for the building "to be used as a dance-hall for American troops," and his request was granted within a week. The Synagogue, needless to say, was restored to its original use.

Matters of restitution were put under the care of a special department of the Austrian Government, under the supervision of Dr. Krauland. Until he was arrested some two years ago, Krauland backed the department with former Nazis.

"Retribution" made a mockery:

While many Jews were granted their property back by the Restitution Courts, there were numerous cases in which the claims were rejected for the flimsiest of reasons. There was one instance of the Jewish owner of a large enterprise who had been warned by an Austrian Nazi that he was about to be arrested.

"If you sell me your shop for 1,500 marks," the Nazi had told him, "I'll arrange that you don't get arrested."

The transaction was duly carried out in a lawyer's office, the only flaw being that, as the Jew left the lawyer's office, another Nazi stopped him and confiscated the 1,500 marks, on the grounds that "Jews had no right to hold good, German, marks." The two Nazis opened up shop—as partners—the following week.

The Restitution Court, however, rejected the claim of the former shop-owner on the grounds that there was no proof that the two men were partners on the day the confiscation occurred.

Ex-Austrian Jews: Those Jews who were granted back their houses were often in no better position than hitherto, as the Nazi families who had occupied the houses could not be ejected—tenants are protected by the Austrian law. In those cases where the value of the property is demanded, the Austrians invariably decide on a sum only a fraction of the real value of the property.

The fact that the Austrians only agree to grant restitution to Austrian citizens means that many former Austrian Jews who accepted Israel citizenship are no longer entitled to make claims. This is one of the problems, which, it is believed, the Jewish claims representatives in Vienna are at present trying to overcome.



Giora Josephthal—"concentration camps delegation".

NAZI VICTIMS—OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

Twenty thousand victims of Nazi persecution, registered in the Organisation of Former Inmates of Concentration Camps, received official recognition and a promise of help from the Jewish Agency for the first time after a delegation of the organisation was received by Dr. Nahum Goldmann and Dr. Giora Josephthal, of the Agency Executive.

Members of the delegation told me that there were some 80,000 former inmates of Nazi concentration camps now in Israel, many of them still suffering from ailments received in the camps.

The German Government has promised each former inmate 35 dollars for every month spent in a concentration camp, to be paid "over the next ten years," but by the time the help arrives, I was told, a large number of the 80,000 are likely to have died in view of their weakness and infirmity.

The delegation was promised that they would be granted long-term loans to tide them over until such time as the Germans pay up. In the meantime, the Organisation is being kept busy obtaining details and filing appropriate claims.

YOUTH ARMY SECONDARY SCHOOL

A large notice that has been appearing in Israeli newspapers for the past few days announces that "the Ministry of Defence is opening a Military Boarding House, attached to the Reali School in Haifa, the purpose of which is to provide secondary school education as well as training for command positions in the army and for positions of responsibility in the State."

This new experiment in military schooling in Israel is the outcome of the suggestions of former Chief-of-Staff Major-General Yigal Yadin, who some two years ago suggested the introduction of a 'military trend' in certain High Schools for the express purpose of turning out a cadre of Army officers. The proposals, however, produced a storm of opposition, and it was generally assumed that the scheme had been dropped.

No "Military Caste": Ministry of Defence officials, in announcing the forthcoming school, hasten to explain that the idea is not to develop a military caste in the country. The pupils will study the normal subjects of a secondary school curriculum, but will be obliged to undergo physical and military training in their spare time. During school holidays they will be sent to army camps and on training tours.

STUDENTS IN JERUSALEM

"The Americans have come to town" is the impression one gets in Jerusalem today. More than 200 students arrived this week to attend the 1953 Summer Institute of the Youth and Hechalutz Department of the Zionist Organisation. Not all, of course, are Americans, but one quickly falls into the *sabra* habit of classing all tourists in peculiar garb as Americans.

The group, which includes 40 students from England and other European countries, will receive lectures from prominent personalities of the country, will be taught rudiments of life in Israel, and will be taken on sight-seeing trips before ending their vacation with 10 days work on a kibbutz.

COMMENT

DECISION IN JERUSALEM

Last Friday the Israel Foreign Ministry informed the foreign missions in Tel Aviv that over the week-end it would complete its long-projected move to Jerusalem. On Monday the United States and United Kingdom Governments lodged their protests against this move.

The Israel Government maintains that this attitude was somewhat unreasonable. For six years now the Great Powers have dithered to and fro about the future of Jerusalem. Nor was that in any way a new development due to the occupation of New Jerusalem by Israel.



The British Mandatory Power after the first world war found itself in much the same predicament—when it came to deal with the 97 recognised Holy Places in the Jerusalem area. (Seven of these are now in Jewish Jerusalem and 90 in the Jordan-held Old City and its immediate surroundings).

After lengthy and painstaking effort over a period of years Lord Balfour found that it was not possible, he told the Mandates Commission of the League on September 4, 1922, to reach agreement. The Catholic States could not agree among themselves, nor could the Roman and Orthodox Churches reach arrangement.

A year later the British Mandatory reported that "the differences continued" and after that the British Government decided that the only thing to do was to go its own way and make its own arrangements. It did that for the next twenty-five years.

Meanwhile the scene had changed. The United Nations had taken over from the League; the British were about to withdraw. On March 19, 1948—the date is significant—the Powers decided to postpone their decision on Jerusalem for another six weeks. The Jewish representatives on the Security Council reiterated their urgent appeals to isolate Jerusalem from the general conflict. Nothing was done.



On April 1, 1948, Mr. Sharett informed the Security Council that if the United Nations abandoned Jerusalem to its fate its Jewish population would naturally take all the measures which they deemed necessary for their survival and defence. Syria and Egypt, who represented the Arab world in the Security Council, reiterated the Iraqi theme that the Statute was illegal, that Jerusalem must take its chance with the rest of the country, and that the siege and denial of water must be maintained not only as a legitimate act of war but even in the event of truce. No action was taken.

The answer came on the afternoon of May 14, 1948, when the General Assembly met in special session to determine whether or not it would assume responsibilities or rights in Jerusalem. The opportunity was irrevocable. It was cast away with deliberate emphasis.

It was not a passive default but an active relinquishment of responsibility in a critical hour. Yet the moral implications are even graver. The General Assembly knew that failing a tangible assertion of its interest in Jerusalem, military invasion from the neighbouring States would converge upon the Holy City and overwhelm its besieged and isolated Jewish population.

The question at issue was whether or not the United Nations should implicitly open the gates and pass by on the other side; or whether it should impose at least a theoretical barrier to invasion. The General Assembly decided to open the gates. At six o'clock when the Mandate expired, the representative of Iraq arose exultantly to cry "The game is up." The General Assembly had lost its right of succession.



Subsequent history was scarcely different. In the middle of the Palestine war Count Bernadotte proposed that the whole city be handed to Abdullah; later the U.N. Trusteeship Council took it up again. It drafted a Statute for Jerusalem but both the United Kingdom and the United States remained on the fence when the vote was taken on April 4, 1950. They voted neither for it, nor against it.

The President of the Trusteeship Council reported to the subsequent U.N. Assembly that "throughout these delicate negotiations the Government of Israel showed a spirit of conciliation which led it to submit to the Trusteeship Council certain new proposals which . . . represent a considerable advance towards a settlement". Not so the Jordan Government. It did not reply; it offered no opinion; it answered no letters, President Garreau informed the Assembly.

Then nothing more happened. The Assembly shelved the issue once more. What then was the Government of Israel to do? It had in 1949 declared Jerusalem to be the historic capital of Israel; it had to assume full responsibility just as the Mandatory had had to do thirty years before. It had to govern, and govern efficiently.

There was only one thing left and necessary. The Israel Foreign Ministry had waited on the Powers, but these made no further move. So a year ago the Government announced the transfer of the Israel Foreign Ministry to Jerusalem. It followed naturally, if belatedly, on the entire sequence of events. It changes nothing in Israel's earlier proposal, reiterated last month by the Foreign Minister, to assist in any move to provide adequate supervision for the Holy Places.

IN THE NEWS



BERIA AND THE JEWS

Like so many others I spent the wet Sunday vainly trying to fathom the Beria puzzle. I studied the interpretation of the experts; I read the reports from Moscow, from Washington and from Bonn. I also read the book on Malenkov* which has just been published and re-read Beria's speech to the Congress of the Soviet Communist Party last October.

I cannot say that I am a much wiser man as a result. The experts, it seemed, were agreed about only one aspect of the case: that the arrest of the "Nine Doctors" last January and the charges of a "Jewish plot" was a move against Beria. The experts were also agreed that the change of policy last March, the release of the doctors and the abandonment of the campaign against Israel, was a move by Beria against Malenkov.

Now Malenkov has moved again and called "check-mate." But what happens now to the doctors and the previous anti-Jewish outbursts? Were these merely the by-play to the struggle for the Stalin succession? Or will they appear again in yet another guise at the trial of Beria?

BERIA AND THE "JEWISH COMMITTEE"

Who can tell? But I recall an earlier Jewish interlude with Beria which has never been adequately explained. In 1941 it was Beria who negotiated with the

two leaders of the Polish *Bund*, Alter and Erlich, for the creation of an all-embracing "Jewish Committee."

Beria approved the plan early in October, but no word came from Stalin to whom the two Jewish leaders had addressed a personal letter. In the early hours of December 5, both were arrested by Beria's police, accused of being Nazi agents, and shot later that month.

Martin Ebon, in his short book on Malenkov, asserts that Malenkov was the father of the anti-Zionist policy in 1949, that Malenkov was out of favour in 1947-8 when the Soviet Union supported the establishment of Israel. Ebon is convinced that Malenkov "cannot maintain himself without Beria's support." He suggests that the fall of Beria would lead also to the fall of Malenkov.

The book reads rather like an appreciation written by and for U.S. Political Warfare in this new situation. But it is not uninteresting.

EL AL'S FREIGHT SERVICE

El Al, Israel's national airline, believes it has found a way of escape from the constriction, which might seem to be imposed on its growth by the limited number of passengers actually travelling by air to and from Israel. The solution that has been discovered is the rapid development of the freight service, about which Mr. Lachs, El Al's energetic London commercial manager gave me details the other day.

The freight service is run on a purely commercial basis, he said. Much of the traffic is not even destined for Israel. Two types of goods pay to transport by aeroplane; these are commodities valuable in proportion to their weight (e.g. furs) and perishable consumer goods—in other words luxury articles Israel can dispense with. It is therefore not surprising that much of the freight carried by El Al is destined for cities far beyond Lydda.

Figures given by Mr. Lachs show the remarkable growth in kilos of freight carried by El Al from 86,000 in 1949-50 to 700,000 in 1951-2. Freight now accounts for approximately 15-20% of the company's revenue; it is a highly profitable source of vital foreign currency.

I was rather surprised to hear from him that nearly all the business outside Israel comes from non-Jewish forwarding houses and that there is comparatively little contact with Jewish manufacturers.

One of the chief problems bothering El Al chiefs at the moment is the transportation of goods that will flow between Germany and Israel as a result of the Reparations Agreement. "Israel," said Mr. Lachs, "can ill afford to spend foreign currency for the transport of these essential goods and the Reparations Agreement opens up a prospect of a very profitable expansion of El Al's activities. On the other hand there is a very natural reluctance among many Jews at extending trading contacts with Germany. We cannot disregard this feeling, so it places us in a dilemma."

ALICE IN WONDERLAND

For Joseph Horowitz, 27-year-old composer of the *Alice in Wonderland* ballet which received its first performance at the Festival Hall last week, another landmark has been passed. Horowitz is a young man of determination as well as talent. Others may sit around waiting for success; Horowitz organises it.

Past landmarks in his ascending career were when he joined the Bristol Old Vic as musical director; became Britain's youngest orchestral conductor with the Festival of Britain Orchestra; joined the Intimate Opera Company as assistant-director in a successful tour of America.

Now he is writing a short opera. It has four characters and is the story of the

(Continued on page 11)



Joseph Horowitz—a musical career in the making.

* Malenkov: a biographical study by Martin Ebon; 152 pp. Index (Weidenfeld and Nicolson) 12/6.



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FOR HOMECOMERS — HOMES

(Continued from page 9)

dumb wife whose voice is restored by a magician. Then Horowitz has plans for a major opera for which he has prudently budgeted four years of his career. After that? An opera for Israel, a biblical theme being most-favoured.

ARTHUR LOURIE

Arthur Lourie, successor to Michael Comay as one of Walter Eytan's four senior Assistant Director-Generals at the Israel Foreign Office, and head of its Western European and Commonwealth Division, is one of those South African Jews who have contributed much of value to Israel's national life.

Born in 1903, he studied law at Cape Town, Cambridge and Harvard, before turning to legal practice and lecturing in Roman Dutch Law at the Witwatersrand University. His Zionist background goes back to 1933 when he was appointed Political Secretary of the Jewish Agency in London.

His rise in Israel's diplomatic service has been rapid. Director of the Agency's U.N. Office in New York in the early post-war period, he then became liaison officer with the 1946 Anglo-American Committee of Enquiry.

Since 1948 he has been Israel's consul-general in New York and Ambassador Eban's deputy permanent representative at the United Nations. He was raised to the rank of Minister in 1950.

PROVIDING AN AMBULANCE SERVICE

Israel is a country of shortages—for-
eign exchange, skill, raw materials, medical facilities. For Israel's Red Cross, the Magen David Adom, medical facilities spell ambulances.

One of the most enthusiastic workers in this particular "battle of the gap" is Peter Morrison. His energy and activity has resulted in over a dozen ambulances being sent to Israel from this country, under the auspices of "Friends of the Magen David Adom in Great Britain." Altogether, over forty ambulances have gone from this country at a cost of £1,800 each.

The M.D.A. ambulance service provides the link between thirty First Aid Stations and the means of transporting hospital cases to urban centres in out-lying areas. Distances to the nearest hospital of the order of 50 miles are common. Consequently the number of ambulances required is greater than in other countries in proportion to the population. Roads are very poor and the consequent strain on vehicles results in fre-



At the dedication of an ambulance—(left to right) the Israel Ambassador, Mr. Eliahu Elath, the Chief Rabbi and Mrs. Brodie, Viscount Samuel and Mr. Peter Morrison.

quent breakdowns. The life of these ambulances is unusually short and a constant supply of spare parts is required.

Whenever Mr. Morrison's efforts result in a fresh ambulance being sent out to Israel a suitable ceremony is arranged at which a Rabbi performs a dedication, usually the name of the group of people who have subscribed the money. Mr. Morrison's charitable activities are not confined to the Magen David Adom. He is, whenever he gets a moment's leisure, a keen musician. He has composed a piece of music "Israel Will Live," which he has had recorded privately. The records are sold at 5 guineas each and the proceeds go to the Wingate Village.

Hamazkir writes:

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

When I read that nearly 3,000 students have been registered for admission to the Hebrew University in the new academic year, and that nearly two-thirds of them had previously attended schools in Central and Eastern Europe, I cannot help being impressed by the remarkable expansion of the University and at the same time recalling what was the plight of thousands of Jewish students before the last war. For among all the various forms of discrimination and oppression to which the Jews in Central and Eastern Europe were subjected, the ill-treatment and hooliganism to which the students were exposed was probably the worst.

The enforcement of a numerical restriction—the notorious *numerus clausus*—was bad enough, and of course illegal. But worse still was the violence used by

the non-Jewish students either to prevent the Jewish students from entering the University building, or to compel them to sit in a particular part of the lecture-room.

NAHUM SLOUSCH

It is not too late to wish my old friend, Dr. Nahum Slousch, many happy returns on his eightieth birthday. Having first met him at a Zionist Congress fifty years ago, I can pay tribute to the valuable services in the field of scholarship that he has rendered to the Jewish national movement. Born near Odessa, he received a traditional Jewish education and soon displayed an enthusiastic interest in the Jewish resettlement in Palestine, as he first went there while still in his teens to work at Rishon-le-Zion. But his health compelled him to return home. He nevertheless went back to Palestine and took part in the establishment of the colony of Metula, in 1896, the year in which *The Jewish State* appeared.

After that Dr. Slousch returned to Europe, studied in Paris and Geneva, and dedicated his energies to the dissemination of a knowledge of the Hebrew language and literature. He first became widely known through the publication in 1903 of his pioneer work, *La Renaissance de la Littérature Hebraïque* (1743-1885), for which he was awarded a doctorate by the University of Paris. He supplemented this by a work on "Contemporary Hebrew Lyrical Poetry."

He finally settled in Palestine in 1919 and engaged in archaeological excavations in Jerusalem and Tiberias. On his seventieth birthday he was awarded the Bialik Prize.

WHEN BRITAIN FINANCED THE PALMACH*

By BRIGADIER YIGAL ALLON

In May, 1941, an event occurred which proved to be the turning point in the history of the defence system of Jewish Palestine. Palmach, the first fully-mobilised unit of the Haganah, and the first independent mobilised army in Jewish history since the days of Bar Kochba nearly 2,000 years before, was established under the command of the late Yitzhak Sadeh, in my opinion probably the greatest Jewish commander in Jewish history. Palmach is the abbreviation of two Hebrew words: Plugot Machatz, or Striking Companies.

The Spring of 1941 was probably the darkest period of the second world war: France was on the verge of surrender; Britain stood besieged; the Soviet Union and the U.S. still stood outside the battle; the Vichy Regime had taken root in Syria and the Lebanon; the Axis forces in the Western Desert were threatening the entire Middle East; Rashid 'Ali al-Ghailani had already begun his pro-Axis rebellion in Iraq, while in Berlin, the Mufti was preparing to march triumphantly into Palestine in the wake of victorious German armies.

Haganah Reorganises: Surrounded by enemies, Jewish Palestine at the same time faced a hostile and pro-Nazi Arab population from within, as well as an unfriendly Mandatory Government which continued to treat the Haganah as

an enemy and which, during the first two years of the war, imprisoned the best of its members and confiscated many of its much-needed weapons of defence.

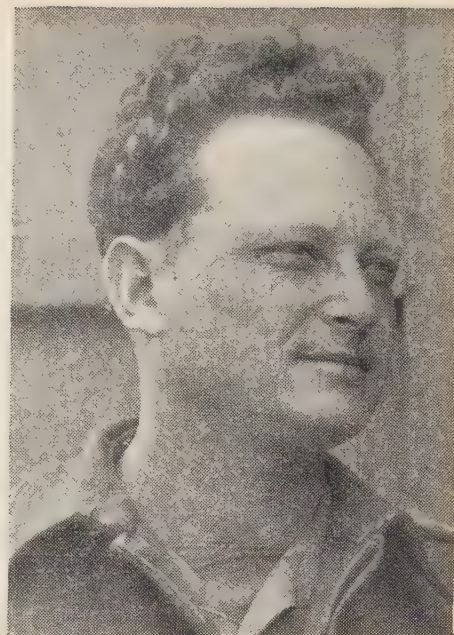
In the face of such danger, Haganah could not be content with its previous structure, based as it was on units which were not fully mobilised even in periods of emergency. The Palmach was established to fill the gap, and was given two principal tasks, (a) that of a standing army ready at all times to cover the mobilisation of other units in case of need, and (b) that of a striking force for offensive actions.

In contrast to other units of the Haganah, the Palmach could be distinguished by the fact that

- ¶ it was a mobilised army;
- ¶ it was a highly mobile force;
- ¶ it had a high standard of military training.

Early Operations: In the first year six companies of volunteers, living in underground or semi-underground conditions, were mobilised. Youths from all walks of life could be found in their ranks. Many had battle experience from the period of the riots in 1936-39, others had served in the night squads of Captain Wingate, while all had received some military training in units of the Haganah.

While these first units were still in the



Allon—last commander of the Palmach.

process of organisation, two of them were already called into action. In conjunction with the armies of the Allies, units of the Palmach took on themselves various duties: a small unit of marines carried out an important act of sabotage in the Corinth canal in Greece; another platoon, together with a British observer, left for action against the oil refineries in Tripoli, in the Lebanon, but disappeared at sea before reaching its destination. Tens of other members infiltrated into Syria and the Lebanon, disguised as Arabs, on missions of intelligence, sabotage and propaganda against the Axis and Vichy regimes.

Conquest of Syria: The climax of co-operation with the Allies was reached during the invasion of Syria. Two infantry companies of Palmach took an active part in this operation as scouts, saboteurs, guides, etc. They had a thorough knowledge of both sides of the border, and were thus able to help greatly in the British plans of surprising the enemy.

The result of this co-operation was more than satisfactory. Full understanding and respect existed between our units and those of the British and the Australians. The British officers commented favourably on the military prowess and bravery of our boys, while we in addition to carrying out our duties, gained valuable military experience which was to stand us in good stead later.

The "Rommel" Plan: The conquest of Syria, which began on June 7, 1941, greatly improved the position of the



Three typical Palmachniks at the relief of Mishmar Ha'Emek.

* The first of a series of articles on the story of the Palmach.

Allies in the Middle East, and therefore also of *Eretz Israel*. A new danger, however, suddenly loomed from the direction of Egypt: Rommel was rolling the Allies back through the Western Desert and it seemed as if there was no force to stop him.

In the face of this new and alarming situation, the mobilization of the Palmach was accelerated without disturbance from the British Army, who supported its maintenance both in money and the giving of courses.

Special units of saboteurs, marines, radio operators, snipers, units disguised as Arabs or Germans received intensive military training and were dispersed in various parts of the country and in Syria and the Lebanon.

Regular units of infantry concentrated in the southern part of the country in order to give cover if necessary for the evacuation of the entire Jewish population to an enclave in the hills of the North where a "last-ditch" stand was envisaged.

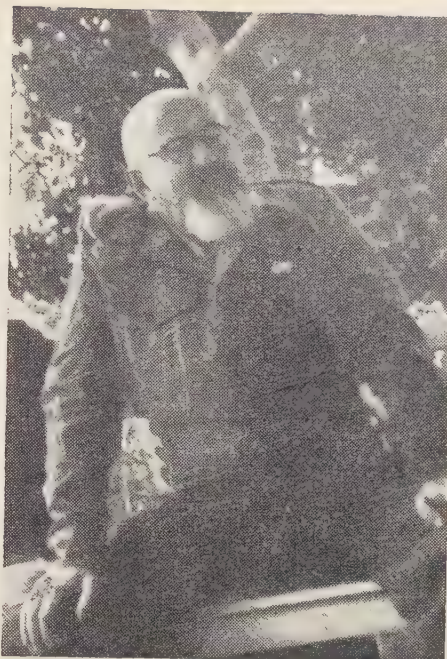
This plan, which at first seemed fantastic, but which, with the increasing danger from the South, soon took on realistic proportions, entailed the concentration of the Jewish population, which at that time numbered some 600,000 in an area based on Haifa and enclosed by the hills of the Carmel and the Galilee, an area topographically easy to defend, especially against a regular army based on heavy armour and not easily manoeuvrable.

Moreover, the hills made the problem of anti-aircraft defence relatively easy, while the Bay of Haifa made the supply of food and ammunition by the Allies possible. The enclave also contained an airfield, as well as numerous workshops for repair and maintenance.

Massada Analogy: We could not help recalling the analogy of the historic stand at Massada nearly 2000 years ago when a band of Jews held out for nearly three years against the might of the Roman armies. Only then they had fought with despair in their hearts, while now hope for the future would urge us on.

Moreover, if the choice lay between a fight to the end and between surrender, we would, without hesitation, choose the former. Luckily, however, this plan, first envisaged by Yitzhak Sadeh and by Yohanan Rattner, the force's Operational Officer and Professor of the Haifa Technion, was never put to the test.

One unpleasant incident marred the otherwise harmonious co-operation with the British at this time, and in which many lasting friendships were made. We



Yitzhak Sadeh—probably the greatest Jewish commander in Jewish history.

noticed that the British officers were systematically noting down the names, addresses and full details of the Palmach boys fighting by their side. The Intelligence Service of the Haganah discovered that these details were being sent to the C.I.D. To counter this ominous procedure Palmach H.Q. gave orders that false names should henceforth be used.

It should be stressed that the co-operation with the British, which had first been suggested to the Allies by the Jewish Agency, would have been on a much larger scale had it not been for the ceaseless obstacles put in the way by the Mandatory Government.

Co-operation Ends: With Rommel's defeat on the borders of Egypt, a drastic change occurred in the history of Palmach. Except in certain restricted fields which will be mentioned later, the British Army abruptly ended its co-operation. Instead hostile relations with the C.I.D. began. It goes without saying that the financial assistance of the British also came to an end.

This first period which closed in Autumn, 1942, would have ended without incident had it not been for the British confiscation of the Palmach arms. Because of the lack of weapons, this move struck at one of the most vulnerable points of the Yishuv's defence system, and there was no other alternative than to give the order for the first action to be carried out against the British.

Underground Again: A Palmach unit succeeded under cover of darkness in

penetrating the Army camp on Mount Carmel where the arms were stored, and in returning them to their rightful owners. The Palmach which had tasted open and legal military service was now forced to go rapidly underground, and to prepare for the coming contest with the Mandatory Regime.

(To be continued)

PUBLICATIONS

"**LABOUR ISRAEL**," Mapam Journal. For Zionism, Socialism, World Peace. Annual Sub. 4/6d. from Mishmar Publications Ltd., 8 York Place, Strand, W.C.2.

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BABEL THREATENS JEWISH SURVIVAL

by DR. N. BAROU

The Assembly of the World Jewish Congress in Geneva which will take place from August 4th to 11th will have to face as one of its main tasks the provision of measures to foster Jewish cultural survival.

The annihilation of the greater part of European Jewry resulted in great changes in Jewish life. The majority of Jews live at present in English-speaking countries (55 per cent). About 18 per cent live in Slav countries, 12 per cent in Israel, about 6 per cent in Arab countries and the rest in countries speaking a dozen different languages.

A language analysis of the Jewish press published all over the world could serve as an indication of the role of different languages in Jewish life.

486 Newspapers : This analysis* shows that 486 Jewish publications exist outside Israel: 201 in North America, 127 in Europe, 78 in Central and South America, 38 in Africa, 17 in Canada, 19 in Australia and New Zealand and 6 in Asia (outside Israel).

The following table shows the number of daily papers, weeklies and periodicals, and the language in which they are published:

Jewish Publications (outside Israel)

Language	Dailies	Weeklies	Periodicals	Total
English	—	86	173	259
Yiddish	12	31	59	102
German	—	8	19	27
Hebrew	—	1	24	25
French	—	3	20	23
Others	—	17	33	50
Totals	12	146	328	486

* Prepared by Mr. J. Fraenkel of the Publications Department of the World Jewish Congress in London.

The Struggle for Survival : Jewish isolation, which preserved a specifically Jewish mode of life reinforced by rigorous religious observance and the use of a special vernacular during many centuries, is rapidly diminishing. Jews are almost exclusively an urban population, half of them living outside Israel in a score of metropolitan towns where assimilationist influences are very strong.

Because of this, Yiddish, which was the main language of the Jewish masses in Europe at the beginning of this century, is gradually losing its influence and remains in use mainly among the older groups of the population. The younger generation acquires the language of the country or, in some sectors, endeavours to adopt Hebrew as the language of their Jewish future.

Jews are at present using six main languages in their social and cultural life, and they badly need some kind of Jewish Esperanto to enable them to follow Jewish cultural development the world over.

At the moment the majority of the Jewish population of the world live in English speaking countries and English is therefore becoming the language understood by the majority of the Jews in the world.

Prospects for Hebrew : In Israel, Hebrew has rapidly established itself and the numerous other languages spoken in the country, such as Yiddish, Russian, Polish, German, French and Spanish, will gradually die out. But even if optimistic predictions of the growth of the Jewish population in Israel in the next decade to between two and four million people are fulfilled this would still leave more than two-thirds of Jewry outside Israel. It is highly improbable that those millions of Jews outside Israel will adopt Hebrew as their language.

It is essential, therefore, that Jewry in and outside Israel should not ignore the languages, such as Yiddish or English, which are in main use at present. These are bound to play an important part in cultural and social development for some years. Other languages widely spoken by Jews will also have to be catered for and Jewish creative works made available to them by translation.

Central Cultural Institute : It is necessary then to establish a central institution with considerable means and first-class personnel which would be able to watch

Jewish cultural developments all over the world, facilitate the translation into various languages of outstanding Jewish literature, and organise the interchange of treasures of Jewish art and music between various national communities. This cannot be achieved unless an atmosphere of toleration and mutual respect is created between Jewish political and cultural groups, who frequently at present come into bitter conflict.

One must not forget that even the Jewish religion is not as monolithic as it was, and religious Jewry is divided into groups which treat each other with an intolerance hardly suitable to the conditions of the twentieth century. As Jewish cultural creative work has been strongly influenced by the religious background, those divisions make co-operative work more difficult.

It is high time that the leaders of Jewish political and cultural thought take into account the present distribution of the Jewish population throughout the world. Jews live in nearly a hundred countries, in 72 of which they are in comparatively small groups (less than 25,000 souls) divided by political sympathies, religious affiliations and linguistic and cultural interests.

It must, indeed, be recognised that the smaller Jewish communities cannot survive if they do not overcome their political, religious and cultural fragmentation.

☆

One International Body : But to break with habits of intolerance and competition and to create a new atmosphere in Jewish life demands colossal effort; it also requires the recognition that a strong international organisation to deal with the political and cultural interests of Jewry is essential.

The Assembly of the World Jewish Congress will therefore face the challenge of seeking to build an instrument of Jewish cultural survival in co-operation with the State of Israel, the Jewish Agency, and other Jewish organisations.

Without such a world organisation Israel will not be able to exercise its maximum consolidating influence and the Jewish Agency would do well to combine its efforts in the matter with those of the World Jewish Congress. This may require readjustments in the structure of the World Jewish Congress itself, but the Congress will not shrink from such readjustments if demanded by the new conditions of Jewish life.

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BOOKS

WHITE MAN'S BURDEN

THE WHITE MAN'S DILEMMA, by John Boyd Orr (Allen & Unwin, 9/6d.).

The basic thesis of Lord Boyd Orr's writings is not nowadays in much dispute. No one but a balloon-headed optimist would deny that the world's population is expanding rapidly whereas its food resources are dwindling. It becomes evident therefore that the key problem facing humanity is to overcome the gaunt threat of hunger, not merely for the comparatively privileged populations of the West, but for all the teeming millions of Asia and Africa, too.

Lord Boyd Orr takes the thesis one stage further in his present book. Science has provided a blue-print for developing world food resources, but now the politicians must take over and find the means of applying it. It requires a revolutionary adjustment of economic and political ideas, he argues, for atomic energy and the powerful biological forces at work today have rendered nineteenth century politico-economic ideas obsolete.

Power-politics is finished. Asia is resurgent; the conception of white superiority is clearly a fallacy and "may need to be abandoned"; and despite the terrifying developments in scientific warfare neither Asia nor Communism can be subdued by force—in fact it is evident that modern war would be as disastrous to the victors as to the vanquished.

What then? The white man's dilemma lies between attempting to maintain his military and economic superiority by force or, by means of an effective world development authority, in improving environmental conditions for the poor non-European peoples. Then they would quickly become the equals of white men in physical and mental ability and control of the world would pass out of the hands of Europe and America. The vast numerical superiority of the non-white races gives Boyd Orr's conclusions much weight.

As a calculation, then, it is almost as simple as two plus two—but on the psychological level it entails the most difficult adjustment with which Western civilisation has been confronted for at least 300 years. Then, with the white man's world expanding and huge continents falling victim to his technical superiority, the challenge was how to make use of power. It is as well to



U.N. projects for Arab refugees only touch the fringe of hunger.

recognise now that the white man failed that challenge. Power meant plunder and enrichment. The lesson of responsibility—necessary for sheer self-interest alone—was learned too late.

An increasing number of thoughtful politicians are becoming aware of the danger that failure of the new challenge would entail—many of them can be found in the British Labour Movement. But Lord Boyd Orr criticises the last Labour Government for failing, in 1946, to support the world plan advocated by the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation, which he says would have been adopted by the Russians and Americans if Britain had pressed it. The plan would have provided a nucleus for a true world government but "it was unfortunate that the British Government after the war was so absorbed in realising the 19th century ambitions of the Socialists and trade unions."

Whether you agree with the author or not this book will make you think.

E. Litvinoff.

ISRAEL YEARBOOK 1952-53

Israel's economic problems and her Government's financial policy justifiably take up a large part of the latest Israel Yearbook and the sections dealing with them are among the best in the volume. The authors have provided an intelligent interpretation of economic data, relating to practically every aspect and branch of industry and commerce.

The aim of the Editor, Mr. I. M. Lask, seems to have been to provide some ac-

count of the underlying basis of events, which should remain of interest for some time to come. This aim underlies most of the innovations of the current Yearbook, such as the account given of local government bodies, their development and present functions. Another is the survey of the political platforms presented for the Knesset elections of 1951 by the political parties of Israel.

There is very little about present day Israel, from rock formations to municipal orchestras, which is not discussed somewhere in this reference book. Among its subjects are a short abstract of the history of Palestine, accounts of geography and climate, natural resources, demography, the Jewish Agency and the Zionist Organisation, the Israeli defence force, the absorption of immigrants, the legal system, foreign relations, communications, the Labour Movement, settlement bodies, public health, welfare, education, tourism and the Holy Places.

The Yearbook is published (in English) by Israel Publications Ltd., and can be obtained from the publishers at 2 Bar Kochba St., Tel Aviv. The publishers will also be pleased to supply information and statistical data not actually included in the Yearbook on application to the above address.

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JEWISH AFFAIRS

JEWISH MAYOR HONOURED

CIVIC SERVICE AT HAMPSTEAD SYNAGOGUE

For the first time in Hampstead's history, the borough's annual civic service last Sunday was held in Hampstead Synagogue, to which the first Jewish Mayor and Mayoress, Councillor and Mrs. Emanuel Snowman had invited their fellow councillors and aldermen and other municipal dignitaries.

The service is an annual feature of the borough's civic life and is held at the Mayor's local place of worship. A marked sense of occasion was, therefore, present at Hampstead Synagogue last Sunday as the congregants assembled.

Rich Ceremonial: Whispered conversations were then hushed as the doors opened wide to admit the Mayoral party, led by the Reverend I. Levy and including the new Mayor and Mayoress of Hampstead, their municipal colleagues, Justices of the Peace, Mr. Henry Brooke, M.P., for Hampstead, Lt.-Col. Hornby-Steer, Deputy-Colonel of the Hamp-

stead branch of the Territorial Army, and the Mayor's special guests, the Mayor and Mayoress of Westminster. A bewigged mace-bearer brought up the rear. The red of municipal robes gave colour to an otherwise sombre scene.

When the Mayor and his elder brother, a past senior warden of the Synagogue, opened the Ark their joint action seemed to symbolise the theme of the service—the close contact that must exist between religion and public life.

Influence of the Prophets: What was the prophet Zechariah's vision of the ideal city, asked the Reverend Levy in his address? It was, he answered, not only a goal to be striven for, but also a blueprint and a means towards the manifestation of religion in daily life. It testified to the fact that truth and justice alone upheld society, for these led to peace.

The influence of prophetic ideals in modern life could be seen in our present day welfare institutions, the Reverend Levy said. If man could not see God and live, then the corollary was surely that the love of man for man enabled him to live.

Jeremiah and Peace: The speaker ended, as he had begun, by quoting the prophets. It was now Jeremiah: "Seek ye the peace of the city for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace."

A moment's silence accompanied the peroration. It was broken by the choir's joyous intonation of Psalm 150: "Praise him with the clear-toned cymbals, praise him with the loud-sounding cymbals. Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord!"

R. J. FRIEDMANN

An anniversary that covers a critical period of history is that of Mr. R. J. Friedmann, who completes twenty years' service in Zionism this month. Mr. Friedmann comes from a family of Russian Jews who were among the early settlers in Palestine, and his parents' wedding in Tel Aviv was the first ever in what was then a tiny suburban settlement of Jaffa.

He became a Zionist official in Germany in 1933 when tens of thousands of Jews who had so far kept aloof from the Movement decided almost overnight to prepare themselves for emigration to Palestine. During this period, within a

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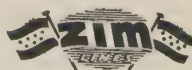
This is in addition to the sailing of s.s. ARTSA from Marseilles on September 14th, the officially appointed Maccabiah sailing.

THE VAST CONQUEST OF THE DESERT EXHIBITION

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matter of months, membership of the Hechalutz Youth Organisation rose to almost 50,000, and the circulation of the *Jüdische Rundschau* on whose staff Mr. Friedmann worked, reached some 40,000. It was then edited by Robert Weltsch and became the foremost European Jewish paper.

Grynspan and November Pogroms: Later Mr. Friedmann joined the Zionist Federation and was Secretary to the German delegation to the 1937 World Zionist Congress in Zürich.

In 1938 when the Jewish situation in Germany rapidly deteriorated many difficult restrictions were enforced. Thousands of Polish and stateless Jews were deported and, it will be recalled, spent many months pent up in a no-man's-land between the German and Polish border.

This subsequently brought about the vengeance shooting by sixteen-year-old Herschel Grynspan of the Counsellor of the German Embassy in Paris, and finally resulted in the infamous November pogroms in Germany.

Emigration Officer: The only Zionist office permitted to function was the Palestine Emigration Office which also maintained other Zionist activities secretly until the beginning of the war. Mr. Friedmann was emigration officer in charge of Polish and stateless cases and handled many complicated and delicate negotiations with the Gestapo and other German bodies which resulted in the release of concentration camp inmates and their subsequent emigration to Israel. In 1939 he himself was deported and escaped to England a few days before the outbreak of the war where he joined the staff of the Jewish National Fund.

He is now in charge of the J.N.F. Functions Department.

ISRAEL

"CONQUEST OF THE DESERT" EXHIBITION

For the first time since its establishment, Israel will act as host to industrial, cultural and scientific organisations in an international exhibition and fair devoted to the problem of reclaiming the desert for intensified development. The "Conquest of the Desert" International Exhibition and Fair will open at the Convention Centre in Jerusalem on September 22 and will continue until October 14.

Agencies of the United Nations, foreign governments and more than 300 private firms and organisations throughout the world will participate in the ex-



Field-Marshal Smuts and Viscount Samuel with Mr. R. J. Friedmann (extreme right).

hibition which is under the sponsorship of the Israel Government and is recognised by the *Bureau International des Expositions* in Paris.

10,000 Visitors From Overseas: Main sections of the exhibition will deal with agriculture and agricultural equipment, transport equipment, building equipment, communication services and industrial machinery used in desert reclamation. Agronomists will hold a conference during the exhibition, and a trade fair and fashion show will also be held.

It is anticipated that more than 10,000 foreign visitors and large numbers of visitors from Israel itself will attend.

Fourth Maccabiah: Another major event taking place in Israel during the month of September is the Fourth World Maccabiah, which will begin September 20. There will be events in 17 different sports, corresponding to the various sports events at the Olympic Games. The probable number of sportsmen competing will be between 800 and 1,000, coming from about 27 countries; so far 550 from 15 countries have registered.

Tourist Concessions: The Israel National Tourist Office has worked out extensive plans to cover these events. Over 30,000 tourists from abroad visited Israel in 1952, and larger numbers are expected this year. Many privileges have been announced for tourists, such as freedom from food-rationing restrictions, easing of frontier and customs formalities, and priority in hotel accommodation and transportation.

Special tourist passes are now on sale

in this country from a number of agencies, entitling holders to a free entry visa to Israel. In addition, a 10 per cent. reduction has been granted by the Israel "Shoham" Shipping Line for passengers going to Israel on their ships and holding Exhibition tourist passes.

ZIONIST FEDERATION

IMPORTANCE OF CULTURE

Only by forging a link with Israel and intensifying Hebrew education could the Diaspora survive, said Dr. I. S. Fox at a symposium of the West London Zionist society on "The Future of the Diaspora." He recalled that in every period of Jewish Exile where Hebrew education had been maintained the Diaspora Jewry had survived, but it had succumbed to environmental influences whenever Jewish culture was forsaken.

Mr. S. W. Gold referred to the need for a correct approach to Hebrew education if it were to be effective. The value of J.P.A. functions lay not only in their fund-raising achievements but also in the opportunity they provided for active identification with Israel.

The Rev. S. Greenstein deplored the apathy of parents towards Hebrew education. Unless the home were permeated by a feeling for Jewish culture, the future of the Diaspora was compromised, he said.

Dalston Z.S.: Facts about every-day life in Israel interested members most, reported the Rev. A. Gotloib, chairman of the society, at its Annual General

Meeting. The society undertook active J.P.A. and J.N.F. work side by side with its cultural programme, he said.

Dr. L. Schafler said that the danger of assimilation threatened every Jewish community in the Diaspora, due to the almost complete disappearance of East European Jewry and their centres of learning. Only by close cultural contact with Israel and by the development of a network of Hebrew Day Schools on traditional and national lines could the Anglo-Jewish community survive as a creative Jewish element.

The Rev. A. Gotlob was re-elected chairman of the society.

Wembley and District Z.S.: "Washington—Cairo—Whitehall: Is Israel in Danger?" was the subject of a political address given to the society last week by Mr. Jon Kimche.

Analysing the latest Middle East policy pronouncements of America, Gt. Britain and Egypt, the speaker stressed that, important as these were, the crux of Israel's position lay in her ability to come to terms with her neighbours, since no state in the Middle East could live in isolation. This, in turn, was dependent on a settlement of the Arab-refugee question which would demand concessions on both sides.

NATIONAL UNION OF HEBREW TEACHERS

A resolution sending greetings to the Israeli Teachers' Federation on the occasion of its Jubilee, and one urging wholehearted support for the Children's Wood in the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest project were adopted at the ninth annual conference of the N.U.H.T. last Sunday.

Discussion centred round a member's resolution expressing the hope that the time would not be far distant when it would be found practicable to introduce the Israeli pronunciation into the Synagogue services and simultaneously into Jewish education in this country. The resolution was finally adopted by a small majority.

Miss B. J. Barwell was re-elected president of the Union. Other Executives are Mr. S. Rosen, Mr. J. H. Abrams, Mrs. R. Rayde, Rev. J. Sunshine, and Mr. A. Felton.

FAREWELL TO DR. BRAVERMAN

Lord Silkin presided at a farewell reception on Tuesday, organised by P.A.T.W.A., in conjunction with the Technion Society of Great Britain, in honour of Dr. J. B. S. Braverman, the retiring Israeli Scientific Attaché.

AID FOR ISRAEL'S RED CROSS

A garden party was held at Boreham Halt, the Elstree home of Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Lewis, last Sunday in aid of the Magen David Adom. There was a good attendance and a considerable sum of money was raised.

HEBREW UNIVERSITY IMPROVED CONDITIONS REPORTED

Presenting the report of the Friends of the Hebrew University at the annual meeting held in London, Professor Norman Bentwich last Sunday reported that the University was now working under improved conditions. Science laboratories had been provided and a Medical School was now functioning. Although the University was still in exile from Mount Scopus plans were on foot to extend its buildings in the Jewish part of Jerusalem, he said.

Last March Prof. B. Mazar, the archaeologist, had been appointed President and Rector. The brunt of the burden of administration had been borne by Dr. Senator.

£100,000 Contributed: Reporting on the activities of the British Friends, Professor Bentwich referred to the Israel visit of Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, M.P., who had given three lectures on Economic Planning, and of Professor A. Goodhart who had gone out last April as the first Lionel Cohen Lecturer in English Law.

The overall contribution of the British Friends for the first time had exceeded £100,000 last year. £18,000 had been provided by the Humanitarian Trust for the equipment of the Agricultural Faculty and £10,000 by the Jewish Colonisation Association for the buildings of that faculty.

Professor Bentwich specifically recalled the John Goodenday endowment fund of



Yigal Yadin—a sword to a spade.

£20,000 for research students from Jerusalem to engage in studies in Britain and for British students to study in Israel.

Fund-raising for 1953-4 was fixed at £125,000, he said.

Brodetsky's Appeal: A most moving appeal was made by Professor Brodetsky, who drew attention to the urgent problem of students' maintenance. Many students found it almost impossible to make ends meet. The former President did not consider that medical students who had to work at night in order to maintain themselves could become proficient doctors.

The urgent need for accommodation and basic facilities for study was underlined both by Professor Brodetsky and by Dr. Senator who wound up the debate.

Library Handicap: Dr. Senator pointed out that the University possessed over 300,000 books, but only 100,000 were at present in use, as there was nowhere to stock the others. He reported that an improvement in professors' salaries was probably imminent. Eighty members of the University staff had managed to travel abroad last year.

Earlier the conference had listened to an address on adult education by

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The League of Nations' original home in Geneva where the World Jewish Congress meets next month.

General Yigal Yadin who was introduced by the Honorary President, Lord Samuel, as the man who had "beaten a sword into a spade." Yadin is an archaeologist by profession.

Israel's New Citizenry: Jefferson had once said that the role of democracy was to train each citizen to be a soldier, General Yadin said, observing that in Israel the role of the army was to train each soldier to be a citizen.

2,300-Year-Old Letter: The path had now been paved for the second task, which was to transform the mass of individuals into a homogeneous nation, the General said. This could not be achieved without the active participation of the University of Jerusalem.

Much interest was aroused by a letter written about Israel 2,300 years ago, quoted by General Yadin, which stated that as large cities resulted in neglect of the countryside, people from rural areas were not permitted to remain in cities for more than twenty days.

Scopus—"An Empty Monument": In an opening address the Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, M.P., referred to the University buildings on Mt. Scopus as "an empty monument to envy and jealousy." Nevertheless said Mr. Davies, the University was not a mere building confined within walls and the search for knowledge would continue.

Resolutions passed:

- ¶ asked for increased efforts to obtain income from the Friends from the Provinces;
- ¶ welcomed the initiation of a Hebrew University week;
- ¶ urged the formation of groups of

Friends to support the projected Schools of Dentistry and Pharmacology;

- ¶ favoured the establishment of annual communal social functions;
- ¶ drew attention to the need for providing research facilities and to the urgent need for increasing students maintenance grants.

Four new vice-presidents were elected: His Excellency Mr. Elath, the Israeli Ambassador, Lord Horder, Sir Seymour Karminski and Canon Raven.

WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS

DISCUSSIONS AT GENEVA

During the week of August 4-11, in the original Geneva home of the League of Nations, the *Palais du Conseil General*, the World Jewish Congress will hold its plenary session. In that building some of the most bitter debates over the rights of small nations and minorities were held, among the most memorable being the impassioned plea of the Emperor of Ethiopia to the League of Nations to save his country from Mussolini's armies.

Discussion of Major Jewish Issues:

At the opening session of the Congress meeting, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the Acting President, will give a comprehensive survey of the World Jewish position and the major issues before World Jewry.

Other subjects for discussion will be the international aspects of anti-Semitism, protection of the rights of Jews, United Nations questions, and the development of the Congress itself.

There will be a special session devoted to Israel and the Jewish People. Plans are being made for a prominent member of the Israeli Government and three or four Jewish personalities of international repute to address the session.

Delegates: The full list of delegates is not yet known. Austria is sending three

(Continued p. 20, col. 2)

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THE ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND

is now able to announce that

THE OFFICIAL DELEGATION TO ISRAEL

will leave London on

Monday, October 12, 1953

As accommodation is strictly limited, all members of Zionist bodies interested should communicate immediately with Miss Sheila Shine, Secretary for Tourism, The Zionist Federation, 77 Gt. Russell St., London, W.C.1

(Continued from p. 19)

representatives, France ten, headed by M. Edmond Fleg, Switzerland two. The twelve delegates from Britain include Messrs. L. Bakstansky, B. B. Gillis, J. Halevy, E. Woolfson, and Mrs. Nahum. Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal and the Saar are sending representatives. The U.S. delegation of 40 is headed by Dr. Israel Goldstein and will include Dr. I. Schwarzbart and Rabbi M. Kirschblum. Morocco and Tunisia are sending four and three representatives respectively. Canada, Argentine, Brazil, Columbia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Havana, Panama and Mexico will also be represented.

CALENDAR

(Times given are British Summer Time)

Sabbath begins Friday, July 17 at 8.0 p.m.
Readings from Pentateuch

Deuteronomy 1.iii-22
Isaiah 1. 1-27
Sabbath ends Saturday, July 18,
at 10.2 p.m.

Fast of Ab begins Monday, July 20,
at 9.0 p.m.

Readings from Pentateuch
Morning: Deuteronomy iv.25-40
Afternoon: Exodus xxxii.11-14 and
xxxiv.1-10

Readings from Prophets
Morning: Jeremiah viii.13-ix.23
Afternoon: Isaiah lv.6-lvi.8

Fast of Ab Tuesday, July 21
(Night 9.57 p.m.)

VOICE OF ZION

All times are British Summer Time.
Wavelength 33.3m.

Sunday, 19th July

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Personal Column, Walter Eytan. 9.35 p.m. "Jeremiah": Symphony by Leonard Bernstein.

Monday, 20th July

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. "How doth the city sit solitary": Readings from the Book of Lamentations. 9.45 p.m. "Eternal Jerusalem": A talk from the Ninth of Av.

Tuesday, 21st July

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. Josepha Schocken (Soprano). 9.45 p.m. "The Week's News," summarised by Jack Alexander.

Wednesday, 22nd July

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. "On Behalf of Israel," presented by Anita Davis. 9.45 p.m. "Music in Our Land" (July edition).

Thursday, 23rd July

9.15 p.m. Newsreel. 9.30 p.m. "In the Country": by Paula Arnold. 9.35 p.m. "From East to West": Musical Greetings.

Friday, 24th July

9.15 p.m. Shabbat Va-Echanan: Readings and Legends. News. 9.30 p.m. The seventy-fifth anniversary of Petach Tikvah. 9.45 p.m. "Mirror of Israel": A miscellany.

Saturday, 25th July

9.15 p.m. Shavua Tov: News, Programme Highlights, Folk-Dances. 9.30 p.m. "The Week in the Knesset. 9.45 p.m. Melaveh Malkah: Leib Glantz.

BRITISH-ASIAN SOCIALIST FELLOWSHIP

No one could ignore the new forces on the continent of Asia; nor was there any doubt that Asia had much to learn from the West, said Dr. S. Levenberg at the inaugural meeting in London of the British-Asian Socialist Fellowship.

The Israel Labour movement, he said, considered itself a bridge between the new Socialist forces in Asia and the world Socialist movement.

Pointing to the significance of the fact that India, Burma, Indonesia and Israel had emerged as independent countries in 1947-8, Dr. Levenberg said these new States faced common problems in agricultural development and defence.

Dr. Levenberg left this week to attend the Congress of the Socialist International in Stockholm.

WYCHWOOD SCHOOL HEBREW SEMINAR

Sir,—Some time ago we informed your readers, through the courtesy of your columns, of the special Hebrew Course which is being arranged at Wychwood School, Oxford, this summer on behalf of the Department for Education and Culture of the Jewish Agency, and which will last from Monday, August 10th, to Sunday, August 30th, inclusive.

I have now much pleasure in informing your readers that the Department has succeeded in securing the assistance of Dr. Ernst Simon, Professor in the Hebrew University, for the Seminar.

Professor Simon's subjects will be Modern Hebrew Literature, with particular emphasis on "Bialik and his Generation," and he will conduct a symposium on "Values of Judaism in Jewish Education in Israel and the Diaspora."

Further information can be obtained from the Education Department of the Jewish Agency, 77 Gt. Russell Street, W.C.1.

L. Gertner, Secretary.

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JPA-JNF NEWS

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J.P.A. TOTAL TO DATE £1,065,000—BUT MANY PLEDGES STILL OUTSTANDING

The Joint Palestine Appeal total to date stands at £1,065,000. But £260,000—a quarter of the total—is still outstanding. For Israel this is not good enough. The Yishuv needs this money urgently, and it needs it now. Last week the Appeal received a wire from Mr. Ussoskin of the Keren-Hayesod-United Israel Campaign, the financial arm of the Jewish Agency, stating how vitally important it was that the contribution of Anglo-Jewry's national aid-to-Israel fund be transmitted now.

Israel's needs are acute. Monies pledged and not paid up mean delays in the new State's economic develop-

ment programme, a slowing up in the welding of the diverse elements of Israel's population into one Hebrew-speaking nation and a retarding of progress in utilising the country's mineral resources. Pledges redeemed now will benefit Israel twice as much as monies paid after a lapse of time.

Anglo-Jewry must not fall short of its promises. This deficit must be wiped out within the next few weeks so that this community can face Yom Kippur and its attendant appeal in the peaceful knowledge that all of its pledges have been honoured.

HAMPSTEAD J.P.A. TRIBUTE TO NEW MAYOR AND MAYORESS—GOLDEN BOOK PRESENTATION

Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Djanogly were hosts at a reception in honour of Councillor E. Snowman, the newly-elected Mayor of Hampstead and long-time champion of the Zionist cause, and Mrs. Snowman. On behalf of the Hampstead J.P.A. Committee, its chairman, Mr. M. B. Berlin presented the guests of honour with a Golden Book certificate "In affectionate appreciation on the occasion of their election as Mayor and Mayoress of Hampstead."

Deeply moved, Councillor Snowman replied that he did not regard his election as a compliment to him, but as a compliment to Jewry, and said he would do his best to be worthy of the confidence placed in him. He went on to pay a warm tribute to Mr. J. C. Gilbert, and spoke of the great pleasure afforded him at being with this gathering. "I am overwhelmed by your kindness," he concluded, "and my wife and I will cherish the memory of this happy day."

Rev. I. Levy, B.A., O.B.E., moved a vote of thanks to the hosts, who had given their own very special warmth and hospitality to the district. He went on to pay tribute to the guests of honour and Mr. & Mrs. M. B. Berlin. "Happy is a Kehillah which has such Jews," he concluded. He was supported by Mr. B. Raperport, C.C.

Pictured in the next column are Mr. Berlin handing the Golden-Book certificate to Counc. Snowman, while Mrs. Snowman looks on.



BRISTOL BEGINS ITS 1953 APPEAL

Lord and Lady Morris of Kenwood were the guests of honour at a reception inaugurating Bristol's 1953 Joint Palestine Appeal. Prof. J. M. Yoffey presided.

Lord Morris delivered a lucid survey of the current situation in Israel and appealed fervently for help for this young state through its "period of teething."

Although only a small percentage of the Bristol community were present, some £400 was pledged. Mr. S. Jacobs and Dr. S. Curwen both thanked the guests, and affirmed that no stone would be left unturned in their efforts to reach the community's target, the remainder of which would be raised by personal canvassing by all the members of the Bristol J.P.A. Committee.

N. LONDON DIVISION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH CORONATION FOREST

Synagogues and organisations in the districts of Hackney, Dalston, Clapton, Stoke Newington, Finsbury Park, Stamford Hill, Tottenham, Highbury and Canonbury have joined forces to form a North London Division of the Queen Elizabeth Coronation Forest Committee. Councillor S. Fisher, J.P., Mayor of Stoke Newington, has identified himself with this concerted effort of North London, by accepting the office of the honorary president.

Mr. Ben Bard, chairman of the Stamford Hill and District J.N.F. Commission, presided at a meeting held at the Mayor's Parlour, Stoke Newington Town Hall, at which it was unanimously decided that in addition to organisations and individuals taking part in the project, a number of schools in the district were to be approached with a view to the school children participating in this mark of loyalty to her Majesty the Queen.

J.N.F. TREASURER, MICHAEL SACHER, AT WEST HAM

Mr. and Mrs. C. Molen were "At home" last Tuesday to the West Ham J.N.F. Commission and their friends, when Golden Book, Founder Member and Tree certificates were presented by Mr. Michael Sacher, the hon. treasurer of the J.N.F.

Mr. Sacher expressed his pleasure at meeting such an energetic and successful band of workers. He gave an outline of J.N.F. projects in operation in Israel today. All these, he said, acted as a further stimulus to fund-raising efforts, and he was pleased to say that West Ham's fine record was an example to any other London community.

Mr. Molen, chairman of the commission, thanked all those who received certificates and hoped they would continue to give their support. The president of the commission, Rev. I. Waller, B.A., in a vote of thanks to Mr. Sacher, assured him that the West Ham community would continue to play their part in the upbuilding of the State of Israel.

Thanks to the host and hostess were expressed by joint-vice-chairman Mr. W. Hershem.

JPA-JNF NEWS

DIMONAH—A LIVING LINK WITH JOSHUA

From Beer-Sheba southwards as far as Eilat is the abomination of desolation known as the Southern Negev, writes Chief Rabbi L. Rabinowitz of South Africa. Until the establishment of the state of Israel, hardly a blade of grass could be seen in that vast desert, and even the superhuman efforts made since May 1948 have as yet but succeeded in establishing a few pin-points of vegetation which give vague promise of future potentialities when life-giving water will be brought to these parched areas. As one proceeds south the fantastic shapes and colours of the mountains induce a feeling of eeriness and awe.

Yet it is in this area that the eyes of Israel and of the Jewish people are turned to find an answer to the economic problems which must be solved if Israel is to survive. Here are the phosphates, here the kaolin, here the copper, here the possibilities of oil, and here the possibility of still undiscovered mineral

deposits. And here in the southern Negev is Israel's outlet to the vast inexhaustible potash of the Dead Sea, at Sodom, at its southern end.

Under the Mandate, the main works of the Palestine Potash Corporation which exploited and marketed the potash of the Dead Sea was at Kallia, at the northern end of the sea, near Jericho. There was a small pilot plant at Sodom, but the communication between Sodom and Kallia was by sea. No road existed.

During the Israeli-Arab war the potash works were destroyed, and the site is now in Arab hands. In order that Israel might have access to its treasures it was necessary to build a road connecting Beersheba with Sodom. That road has now been completed. It is certainly the most magnificent engineering feat performed in Israel, and can rank as one of the greatest in the world. Inconceivable and almost insuperable obstacles had to be overcome, the blasting of rocks, the laying of foundations in treacherous saline saturated soil, curves and banks and inclines and gradients.

But even with the completion of this monumental and magnificent task the troubles were not over. Sodom of infamous memory lies at what is probably the lowest point on the earth's surface, some 800 feet beneath sea level. Working at this level imposes a tremendous strain on the workers; living quarters could not be established there. A residential site in more salubrious surroundings and at a higher altitude was selected some 40 kilometres from Sodom, and at an altitude of 450 feet above sea level.

Damana! The fifteenth to the twenty-first chapters of the book of Joshua gives us the details of the division of Palestine between the nine-and-a-half tribes who were given the land after its conquest by Joshua, and the first of these chapters give the details of the land allotted to the tribe of Judah. "Their south border was from the shore of the Dead Sea, from the bay that looketh southward . . . and the east border was the Dead Sea, even unto the end of Jordan." Then follow the borders of the tribal territory, and the details of the division of that territory into its three areas, the South, the Shefelah and the Arabah. In the 21st verse, we read as follows: "And the uttermost cities of the tribe of the children of Judah to-



London.

Gerald Myer Rebuck and Gillian Lewis on the occasion of their Marriage, by the parents of the Bridegroom. 24th June.

Jack Cash on the occasion of his retirement from office as Warden after a second term of four years by the Board of Management and Members of the Brondesbury Synagogue. 10th May.

Michael Benedict Cappin on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by his parents. 27th June.

Councillor and Mrs. Emanuel Snowman on the occasion of their election as Mayor and Mayoress of Hampstead as a token of affectionate appreciation for their untiring efforts on behalf of the Joint Palestine Appeal by the Chairman and Members of the Hampstead J.P.A. Committee. 5th July.

Glasgow.

Mr. and Mrs. Berl Wober on the occasion of their Silver Wedding with sincere congratulations and best wishes by the Executives and Committee of the Children and Youth Aliyah. 27th June.

Leeds.

David Leman in recognition and appreciation of his sterling services to the Cause of Zionism in general and Histadrut in particular by the Leeds Histadrut Committee. 28th June.

Manchester.

Thelma Farber and Ralph Rosenzweig on the occasion of their Marriage at the Holy Law Synagogue by their parents. 22nd June.

Mrs. Doris Moss, Lady Mayoress of Manchester and Mrs. Lily Shlosberg, Mayoress of Salford in esteem and in recognition of their devoted service to Zionism by Mr. Sam Roland. May.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sternberg by the Manchester Daughters of Zion in appreciation of their untiring efforts and loving devotion to Wizo. 28th June.

Whitley Bay.

Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Markus by the Whitley Bay Hebrew Congregation in sincere appreciation of their devoted services to the community. 1st July.

wards the coast of Edom southward were Kabzeel and Eder and Yagur. And Kinah and Dimonah and Adadah, and Kedesh and Hazor and Ithman, and Ziph and Telem and Bealoth . . . all the cities are twenty-nine, with their villages."

Of these 29 places of settlement in the Negev in the time of Joshua the vast majority have so completely dropped out of subsequent history that this is the sole mention of them. Only one, Beer-sheba, has a continuous history and exists to this day, and another, Ziklag, whose ruins have been doubtfully identified, is prominently connected with the



Liverpool

10 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Raphael on the occasion of their 40th Wedding Anniversary. 2nd March, 1913-1953.

Manchester

142 trees in the name of Gertrude Landy on the occasion of Tu B'shvat 5713 by the Manchester Mizrahi Women's Organisation as a token of esteem and affectionate appreciation of her splendid work for the Movement. 31st January.

100 trees in the names of Louis and Jane Garson on the occasion of the Marriage of their youngest son Aubrey to Jacqueline Taylor, September 1952.

70 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Levy on the occasion of their 70th birthday. September 1952.

25 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Harris on the occasion of their Silver Wedding and in appreciation of their services to Wizo by the Manchester Daughters of Zion. 23rd November, 1952.

Southport.

25 saplings in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kaitiff on the occasion of their Pearl Wedding in recognition of their valuable work for the Mizrahi Movement by the Southport Women's Mizrahi Organisation. 7th November, 1952.

Westcliff.

25 saplings in the names of Dinah and Charles Connick on the occasion of their 7th Wedding Anniversary. 2nd June.

13 saplings in the name of Jeffrey Maurice Caplan on the occasion of his Barmitzvah by the Southend and District J.N.F., Commission. 28th February.

JPA-JNF NEWS

(Cont. from previous page)

history of David. Yet there can be little doubt but that the remarkable and tenacious national memory of the inhabitants of Palestine had caused the retention, in only slightly altered form of this name whose sole mention is in the time of Joshua over 3,000 years ago, that the Damana was none other than Dimonah of Joshua. And whether it is on the exact spot of the original Dimonah or not is of little consequence. Dimonah has been resurrected from a death sleep of three thousand years.

Nor is that all. Already, one of the 29 names of the Judean settlements of Joshua's time, Hazor, has been revived by the J.N.F., and over the bridge of centuries and millenia the past joins hands with the present and both beckon to the future. This arid waste, as is historically testified—for none will deny the history of this prosaic list of names—in Canaanite times maintained a population which inhabited twenty-nine "towns with their villages." Already after five short years of the establishment of Israel there are signs of a revival

(Continued foot col. 3)

This week's best boxes

LONDON

	£	s.	d.
North			
Mrs. G. Zinkin, 20 Highview Gardens ...	7	11	6
Mr. Grazin, 84 Pasteur Gardens ...	3	10	11
Mr. A. Block, 36 Grenoble Gardens ...	2	7	5
East			
Hatton Garden Diamond Dealers (Per Mr. I. M. Engel), 91a Hatton Garden ...	113	6	5
Mr. A. Kutner, 67 Ickburgh Road ...	7	10	9
Mr. L. Schotness, 22 Beaumont Square ...	2	15	0
Mr. Austin, 62 Eastdown House ...	2	12	0
Mr. S. Raphael, 26 Cambridge Heath Road ...	2	8	8
Mrs. Vickner, 33 Felix House ...	2	2	8
Mr. B. Mintz, 36 Richmond Crescent ...	2	2	7½
Mr. Phillips, 21 Amhurst Road ...	2	2	0
Mr. A. Sandorfsky, 148 Cavell Street ...	2	1	10
Mrs. Schwartz, 281 Bancroft Road ...	2	0	9
Miss Pshvody, 2 Headleam Street ...	2	0	0
Messrs. M. A. Kutchinsky Ltd., 171 Commercial Road ...	2	0	0
Mr. L. Rader, 10 Assembly Passage ...	2	0	0
West			
Mr. S. Knopf, 53 Princess Court ...	3	0	0
Mr. E. Berman, 12 Furncroft Road ...	2	7	9
Mr. F. Israel, 55 Shaftesbury Avenue ...	2	7	0
Mr. S. Phillips, 31 Sussex Lodge ...	2	1	3
Mrs. Nachemsohn, 130 Mount Street ...	2	0	0
North-West			
Mr. M. Koppelman, 60 Ashbourne Avenue ...	8	6	6
Mr. Goldberg, 9 Brondesbury Court ...	7	17	6
Mr. Gerston, 45 Hanover Gate ...	3	11	0
Mr. H. V. Bensimra, 74 Brondesbury Park ...	2	4	0
Mr. Wickman, 124 Cairnfield Avenue ...	2	0	5
Mr. M. Fishman, 43 Beaufort Park ...	2	0	0
Mr. S. Beckman, 4 Strathmore Court ...	2	0	0
South-East			
Dr. Wigoder, 23 Bromley Road ...	3	10	0
South-West			
45 Arlington Lodge ...	2	0	0
Wembley			
Miss N. Lesser, 6 Elm Road ...	2	0	0

BRIGHTON & HOVE

Brighton & Hove Burial Society (Collected by Mr. Jacobs) ...	6	10	6
Mr. Levy, 14 Hove Manor ...	3	17	0
Mr. D. Benjamin, 30 Brunswick Square ...	3	1	6
Mr. Goodman, 27 Granville Road ...	3	0	0
Mr. Viner, 20 Cannon Place ...	2	7	8
Mr. Gower, 19 Princes Crescent ...	2	2	0

GLASGOW

Mrs. A. Green, 88 Holmlea Road, S.4 ...	4	0	0
Mrs. M. Galpern, 219 Nithsdale Road, S.1 ...	3	0	0
Mr. L. Haase, 20 Torridon Avenue ...	2	12	0

LIVERPOOL

Mr. Gurwitsch, 231 Queens Drive, 15 ...	5	5	0
Mr. Greenberg, 27 Cumberland Avenue, 17 ...	5	5	0
Mr. B. Steinberg, 4 Russell Street, 3 ...	3	12	0
Rev. A. Goldberg, 48 Hallville Road, 18 ...	3	2	0
Mr. W. Stein, 6 Oakbank Road, 18 ...	3	1	6
Mrs. Hyman, "Moorcroft," Fawley Road, 18 ...	2	15	0
Mr. W. Lipkin, 8 Crawford Avenue, 18 ...	2	15	0

LUTON

Mr. S. Stern, 242 Stockingstone Road ...	2	4	6
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MANCHESTER

Mr. David Fraenkel, 25 Parkfield Road, 20 ...	25	0	0
Mr. M. Abrahams, 90 Cavendish Road, 7 ...	24	0	0
Mr. Stein, 10 North Street, 8 ...	5	13	6
Drs. Sandler and Edlin, 154 Church Road, Urnston ...	4	8	7
Mrs. W. Gibbs, 74 Park Road, Prestwich ...	4	5	0
Albert Club, Albert Street, Blackpool ...	3	9	6
Mr. M. Abrahams, 90 Cavendish Road, 7 (Collected from friends) ...	3	4	1
Mr. F. Goldman, 66 Appleby Lodge, Wilmslow Road, 14 ...	3	0	0
Dr. F. Koch, 391 Wilmslow Road, 14 ...	2	17	0
Mrs. D. Jacobs, 23 Malvern Close, Prestwich ...	2	10	0

MIDDLESBROUGH

Mr. Fishburn, "Brierfield," Harrow Road ...	8	1	6
Mrs. H. Cohen, "The Laurels," Hartburn, Stockton ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Wolfe, 24 Cornfield Road ...	5	0	0
Mrs. V. Levy, 111 Cambridge Road ...	4	18	9
Mr. L. Bhariar, 20 Orchard Road ...	4	10	0
Mrs. M. Simon, 6 Thornfield Road ...	2	0	0

PORTSMOUTH & SOUTHSEA

Mr. S. Levinson, "Heathfield," Beach Road ...	3	0	0
Mr. H. Barnett, 39 Eastern Parade ...	2	12	6
Mr. J. Berman, 48 Grove Road South ...	2	0	0

SOUTHEND & WESTCLIFF

Mr. Feitelson, 51 Chalkwell Avenue ...	7	1	4
Mr. Bell, 80 Woodfield Road, Leigh-on-Sea ...	2	15	0
Mr. I. Freedman, 56 Genesta Road ...	2	14	0
Mr. C. Smith, 114 Hobbeythick Lane ...	2	12	6
Mr. M. Franks, 17 Earls Hall Avenue ...	2	10	0
Mr. J. Barnett, 48 Oaken Grange Drive ...	2	4	0
Mrs. L. Field, 63 Ridgeway ...	2	3	2
Mr. H. I. Elman, 7 Crosby Road ...	2	2	7

READING

Mr. Munday, 64 Easthampstead Road ...	3	3	5
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(Continued from column 1)

an important step

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of this area. There must be already more than twelve points of settlement in the region, Dimonah, Kurnub, and who can doubt but that the time is not far distant when more of those beautiful and suggestive names, which for thousands of years have been names and no more, will be revived, at or near their ancient sites, Kedesh which means holiness, and is to be distinguished from Kedesh-Naphtali, which was in the territory of Naphtali in the North, and Kabziel which means "God has gathered together," and Eder which means a flock, and Telem which means a place of sheep, and Moladah which means Fatherland. For Dimonah with all its romance is but a promise, that "their children will return to their borders."

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